AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAWINGS

Please substitute the attached Replacement Sheets (Figures 1 and 2) with the drawings which are currently on file in this application.

REMARKS

Entry of the foregoing, reexamination, and further and favorable reconsideration of the subject application in light of the following remarks, pursuant to and consistent with 37 C.F.R. § 1.116, are respectfully requested.

<u>Drawings</u>

The Final Office Action of September 23, 2008 includes an objection to the drawings, suggesting Figs. 1 and 2 should be labeled as "Prior Art," noting that Applicants have described these figures as conventional. Applicants note that the more accurate description is "conventional" because in determination of legal status has not been made. Entry of this change is appropriate since it complies with the Examiner's basic suggestion.

35 U.S.C. 102 Rejection

The Office Action rejects claims 1, 4 and 7 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Nagai (U.S. Patent No. 6,636,587). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Contrary to the position taken by the Patent Office, Nagai does not anticipate the claimed features of Applicant's invention.

With regard to claim 1, the Applicant noted in the previous response that Nagai does not teach controlling the CTI board as a job unit comprising CTI control functions for performing basic telephone actions. The Office Action provides that the CTI server is controlled by the PBX/ACD and that the CTI server would have to be controlled by a job unit because the CTI server interfaces between the telephone

and a computer to perform routing and automatic media conversion. However, it is not clear how this provides a basis for concluding that Nagai teaches the aforementioned feature.

The Applicant discloses that a job unit comprises a sequence of CTI functions and operates such that basic telephone actions can be made with only one job request without individually and repeatedly calling the CTI control functions. It is not relevant whether the CTI server is controlled by the PBX/ACD or if the CTI server interfaces between the telephone and a computer to perform routing and automatic media conversion since this does not set forth any additional information to substantiate that the CTI board operates on job units. The Patent Office cannot simply ignore Applicant's explicit definition of the term "job unit".

Further, Nagai does not teach, "a main control module for controlling an action of the CTI control module in accordance with a predetermined interpretation scenario that includes a current state conversion action selected according to a current state and in response to the event generated in the CTI module and a basic telephone action to be executed at a next state", as recited in claim 1.

The Office Action provides, "that an action is taught by the fact that the CTI accepts information for the sending/receiving devices and the type of message and performs 'an action' in determining the validity of the connection and transmitting the message based on the validity". The reasoning provided by the Patent Office is meritless and does not establish that Nagai teaches the aforementioned feature.

The Patent Office is trying to establish that the CTI performs an action; however, the claimed feature requires that the action be an action controlled in accordance with a predetermined interpretation scenario that includes a current state

conversion action selected according to a current state and in response to the event

generated in the CTI module, and a basic telephone action to be executed at a next

state. The action of determining the validity of the connection and transmitting the

message based on the validity does not anticipate the aforementioned claimed

feature.

As noted previously, "Where an explicit definition is provided by Applicants for

a term, that definition will control interpretation of the term as it is used in the claim".

MPEP 2111.01, IV citing to Toro Co. v. White Consolidated Industries Inc., 199 F.3d

1295, 1301, 53 USPQ2d 1065, 1069 (Fed. Cir. 1999). As such, the Patent Office

cannot simply ignore the explicit definitions provided by the Applicant. The Applicant

has defined a "predetermined interpretation scenario", "an action", and "a current

state conversion action". The assertions made by the Patent Office are inconsistent

with the definitions of the terms.

For example, as noted previously, the Office Action provides that the

coincident contact adjustment state is representative of Applicant's current state

conversion state. The claim itself (i.e., claim 1) indicates that the current state

conversion action is selected according to a current state and in response to the

event generated in the CTI module, and a basic telephone action to be executed at a

next state.

Nagai teaches that the system execution management program retrieves

opened main telephone number or opened mail address on the basis of the receiver

telephone number or receiver mail address stored in the work memory and specifies

a coincident contact adjustment state. The coincident contact adjustment state is

specified as valid or not by the system execution management program (See, Nagai

at col. 19, lines 31-40), which indicates whether adjustment for transmission of information to the receiving side is effective or not. See, Nagai at col. 10, lines 35-38. This disclosure simply just does not teach the aforementioned features.

Further, the Office Action indicates that "the coincident contact adjustment state is the action which performs "an action" and that the coincident contact adjustment state is selected according to a current state (sending/receiving devices and the type of message) and a basic telephone action to be executed at a next stage (the basic telephone action is receiving at the next stage)".

As noted above, the coincident contact adjustment state is a valid/invalid indicator. It is not an action according to Applicant's defined terms; furthermore, it is not an action based on a conventional definition/understanding of the word. An action is generally meant to be a thing done. The assertion made by the Patent Office is simply implausible. It is improper for the Patent Office to maintain such unsubstantiated assertions.

Moreover, the coincident contact adjustment state is selected according to i) current state ii) in response to the event generated in the CTI module and iii) a basic telephone action to be executed at a next state. The assertion provided by the Patent Office excludes a representation for "in response to the event generated in the CTI module". Further, it is not clear how sending/receiving devices and the type of message is representative of a current state or how the basic telephone action to be executed at a next stage (which is used to select the current conversion state) can be receiving at the next state. There is no description in Nagai that shows the coincident contact adjustment state being set as valid/invalid based on

sending/receiving devices and the type of message is representative and a basic telephone action that is to be executed at a next stage.

The Patent Office's assertion that the contact manager selects the coincident contact adjustment state is incorrect. Nagai specifies at column 11, lines 57-60 that the contact reception-environment information is processes/set/changed as a preparatory and a contact state adjustment is processed at the time of reception of information. The contact reception-environment does not include the contact state adjustment information; these are two separate elements. As noted above, Nagai irrefutably describes the system execution management program specifying the coincident contact adjustment state. See, Nagai at col. 19, lines 31-40.

The reasoning provided by the Patent Office regarding the claimed feature, " a state conversion section for converting the current state into the next state in response to the current state conversion action selected by the interpretation scenario management section, as recited in claim 1, is unsubstantiated by the disclosure of Nagai. There is no support in Nagai for teaching the aforementioned feature.

The Office Action indicates,

the states are converted from a current state (sending/receiving devices which teaches an interpretation scenario management section to determine the devices, and furthermore, the type of message) and a basic telephone action to be executed at a next stage (the basic telephone action is receiving at the next state). If the states are converted, there must be a state conversion section to convert the state.

It is not clear how sending/receiving devices which teaches an interruption....etc, is a current state. Furthermore, this line of reasoning fails to show how the current state (i.e., sending/receiving devices which teaches an interpretation

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scenario management section to determine the devices, and furthermore, the type of

message) is converted into a next state in response to the current state conversion

action selected by the interpretation scenario management section. Nagai simply

does not teach this feature.

Accordingly, for at least these reasons, Applicant submits that Nagai does not

anticipate claim 1. Further, for reasons analogous to those presented for claim 1,

Applicant submits that Nagai does not anticipate claim 7.

Accordingly, Applicant submits that all pending claims are allowable and

requests the withdrawal of all rejections.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, further and favorable action in the form of a Notice of

Allowance is believed to be next in order. Such action is earnestly solicited.

In the event that there are any questions relating to this Amendment and

Reply, or the application in general, it would be appreciated if the Examiner would

telephone the undersigned attorney concerning such questions so that prosecution

of this application may be expedited. Early and favorable action with respect to this

application is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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